

## The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

### The Election in this County.

As far as we have been able to learn, there was quiet and order at all of the voting precincts on election day, excepting, probably, some slight alterations, incident to all public gatherings. We record the fact with a great deal of satisfaction, for we know that the people of Greenville are anxious to have law, and order, and peace, prevailing in their midst; and whatever there may be to excite and inflame, they evince this desire at all times.

As the law provides for the counting of the votes and declaring of the election on the Tuesday succeeding election day, and as there were some thirty-three hundred votes cast, distributed amongst thirty odd candidates, we have not, at the time of going to press, been able to secure an official statement.

Several cases of illegal voting were detected—both white and black. Those Jenkins and Henry Carter, colored, have been arrested for voting twice, and Edward Brock, and Thomas Hawkins, colored, have also been arrested for voting under the lawful age. In the absence of more positive information, it is confidently supposed that CARPENTER, BUTLER, McKISSICK, WILLIAMS and DOWNEY, are elected in this County.

## REFORM TICKET VICTORIOUS!

### OFFICIAL

We stop our Press to announce that the Reform Ticket for Greenville, has been elected by large majorities.

The following are the figures for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for Congress:

CARPENTER,	1847.
SCOTT,	1455.
BUTLER,	1803.
RANSIER,	1305.
McKISSICK,	1816.
WALLACE,	1374.
STOKES,	46.

The following are our successful County candidates:

For the Legislature.—Capt. L. Williams, Col. S. S. Crittenden, Washington Taylor, H. Sullivan.  
For Probate Judge.—Samuel J. Douthit.  
For School Commissioner.—A. C. McGee.  
For County Commissioners.—Dr. W. A. Mooney, W. A. Hudson, J. D. Sullivan.

### Removal.

We have removed the Enterprise Office to the rooms over the store of Messrs. Sullivan & Son, and opposite the Mansion House, entrance on Main Street, next below Dr. Harrison & Marshall's Drug-store.

### Barbarism.

In the islands and precincts around and about Charleston, where the negroes make up the great mass of the population, it seems, from the accounts in the Courier, that the right of suffrage with the black population, has led them to purely barbarian proceedings. On the day of election, they threatened the lives of those few colored men and white men among them who were known as the friends of CARPENTER and BUTLER, and committed divers outrages; in some instances seizing the ballot boxes and chasing and beating those who did not vote to please them. The negro women were out at the election encouraging acts of violence. This, alas, is what has always been feared of a purely negro population. When in masses to themselves, without a sufficient mixture of whiter, they show a disposition to relapse into their original savagery. In the middle and upper Counties, where a larger number of white people are mixed with the negroes, no such outrages have been heard of; and in the upper Districts, where the whites largely predominate, we have not heard of a single negro who was threatened or disturbed in his voting on the day of the election, although the body of them were very unanimous in voting against the whites—against the very race to whom they are indebted for all they know of civilization and religion.

The acts of Congress, which deals out severe punishment against all persons, white or black, who threaten or disturb any one in the free exercise of the right to vote as they please, ought to be rigidly enforced against those negroes, as well as against any white man, if there be such, who behaved in the same way, and they may learn to behave themselves hereafter. All men, whether white or black, should be protected in their right of voting for the men or party they may choose to support. In this State, the white population have more to gain from that law of Congress than the other party, although the object may have been different.

### Bulldozers.

We are pained to announce the death, from suicide, of Mr. J. T. WESCOTT, a student of the Theological Seminary in this City. On Thursday evening last, in his room in the Seminary Boarding House, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in a fit of mental aberration, he cut his throat with a razor. Mr. WESCOTT was known to be subject to attacks of gloominess, and his most intimate associates have for some months past, feared that his mind was at times seriously affected by them. Disordered health, acting upon his peculiar temperament, was doubtless the cause of these attacks.

This afflictive event was a great shock to the fellow-students of Mr. WESCOTT—to his instructors and to this community. His attendance here for several years had made him known as a most diligent and successful student and pious Christian. His occasional preaching and lectures, exhibited fine talents and gave uncommon promise of future usefulness. Mr. WESCOTT was from Smithville, not far from Wilmington, North Carolina, and was about 27 years old. His funeral was preached by Dr. MARLEY, who evinced the deepest emotion. He remains were yesterday forwarded to his family according to their request, that they may rest with his kindred dust.

### Horrible Outrage in Limestone Springs Township, Spartanburg County.

According to the Spartanburg Republican, a most fiendish and indecent outrage was committed by a gang of men in the above precinct, on Sunday night before the election. "On last Sunday night," says that journal, "seventy-five or a hundred men took from their homes and families, two white men, two colored men, and one colored woman, and whipped them unmercifully and brutally. Mr. Champion, a white man, and Mr. Bowden, a colored man, were managers of the election at Limestone precinct. They were told, after being whipped, that if they dared to go to the polls on election day, they would be killed. Mr. Champion was not only whipped in such a manner as to confine him to his bed, but was subjected to the most outrageous and fiendish insult."

The Republican gives the particulars of these insults, which are too disgusting to appear in print. The strong denunciations of the perpetrators are certainly justified by the facts it states. No one can excuse such acts, nor should any one desire to shield the instigators from merited punishment, no matter what party they belong to. The Republican represents the cause of the outrage as only political—Democrat Ku Klux versus Republican. We are left in ignorance as to the character of the victims, and whether they had ever done or proclaimed anything calculated to stir up such revengeful proceedings on the part of their neighbors, but whatever they may have done or said, the conduct of those who punished them in so brutal a manner is wholly indefensible. As usual, the Republican seeks to make political capital out of the abominable occurrence. From the concluding paragraph of the notice of the Republican, it seems that the Democrats or Reformers charge these outrages on the Republican party.

The Republican says: "As usual, the attempt is being made to lay these outrages upon the Republican party. We intend to investigate this matter thoroughly, and before we are through we believe the people will be entirely convinced as to who the guilty parties are."

That is right; let the truth come out as to who they are. One thing is certain, it is a base slander to charge such acts against any party. No party, as such, is base enough, we hope and believe, to countenance the outrage.

Judge Wm. H. Campbell.—His Ordination to the Ministry.

This gentleman was ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church, on Saturday, the 15th inst. The ceremony of ordination was performed at Anderson, by Bishop DAVIS, with a number of other clergymen assisting, according to the usual forms of their Church. We understand from the Anderson Intelligencer, and from private sources, that the newly ordained minister preached a sermon at Anderson the evening after his ordination. It was pronounced by every intelligent hearer as a remarkably able and eloquent discourse, and one fully justifying the expectation of the numerous friends and admirers of the learned and gifted gentleman, significant of future eminence and usefulness in the high calling upon which he has entered, should his life and health be prolonged.

Rev. Wm. H. CAMPBELL (who has not yet been called) preached to a large congregation in the Episcopal Church, at Greenville, on Sunday last, the rector yielding the pulpit for the occasion. In addition to the regular congregation, there was quite a number of citizens, members of other churches, ourselves among them, who, having learned that he was to preach, attended. Nearly all his former associates of the Bar in Greenville, we noticed, were present. It gives us pleasure to know that the congregation was deeply impressed by both the matter and manner of his able sermon, Wm. H. CAMPBELL, in our humble opinion, is singularly well qualified for the office of an Episcopal minister. Of the propriety of his entering the sacred office, his intimate friends have long ago been persuaded, and it has been often suggested to him; his own inclinations also have been conducting him to the same conclusion for many years past. He has learning and probity and earnest faith, and is of good report. He has most decided talents for composition, excels in reading and in his delivery. We do not think that we speak from the partiality of friendship when we predict for him a distinguished career in the ministry of his Church. We would like to report some portion of the discourse of Sunday, but want of notes and space precludes it. Mr. CAMPBELL has been called to the rectorship of a church at Winesboro, in this State, and expects to remove thither very shortly.

The Election in the State.

As far as we have been able to glean from our exchanges, concerning the election, the following is how the different Counties in the State have gone. The statements are made up principally from the Charleston News:

Charleston County—Republican.  
Beaufort—Republican.  
Anderson—Reform.  
Lancaster—Reform.  
Williamsburg—Reform.  
Marion—Republican.  
Darlington—Republican.  
Colleton—Republican.  
Spartanburg—Reform.  
Horry—Reform.  
Abbeville—Republican.  
Fairfield—Republican.  
Union—Reform.  
Barnwell—Republican.  
Chesterfield—Reform.  
Richland—Republican.  
Newberry—Republican.  
Kershaw—Republican.  
Pickens—Reform.  
Orangeburg—Republican.  
Edgefield—Claimed by both.  
Georgetown—Republican.  
Marion—Reform.

It is supposed that the Reform Party will have 10 votes in the Senate, and 40 in the House.

### A Fine Display.

The stock of silver and silver-plated ware and other articles, recently purchased by Mr. B. WENMAN, in New York, looks quite handsome in his store; indeed his establishment is surpassed by few in Greenville for taste and nice ordering. As the stock is larger than ever before, persons desiring anything in Mr. W's line should remember to give him a call.

Read the account of the Laurens affair.

### The South Carolina Fair.

The South Carolina Institute, whose annual Fair before the late war was so renowned, and carried such crowds to the City of Charleston, is resuming its efforts on a larger scale than ever before; and if we are to judge by the splendid Premium List, a copy of which has been sent us, the Fair this year is to be a grand success, and an important event in the history of the City and State. Besides a full list of the premiums to be awarded, the book contains a racy sketch of Charleston, illustrated with numerous engravings, and accompanied with an able article on the discovery and manufacture of the South Carolina Phosphates. It is indeed a book worthy of any man's library, and no one who can procure a copy should fail to do so. The Fair will take place on the famous Washington Race Course, and will be accompanied by races, tournaments, balls, &c. Besides the exhibition on the Race Ground, where, by the way, a handsome and extensive building has been erected, there will be excursions around the harbor, boat races, for sail and row boats, theatrical exhibitions, panoramas, &c. &c. The fare on all the roads has been reduced one-half for visitors to the Fair, and our readers could not plan for themselves for the first week in November a pleasanter excursion than to the Fair of the South Carolina Institute at Charleston, November 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.

### Broke Jail.

On Thursday morning last, three of Mr. THOMAS HARRISON's boarders, feeling that they would like to charge their boarding house, attempted, whilst he and an assistant were conveying breakfast to these incarcerated in the jail, to escape. The prisoners implicated, are B. H. PAXSON, committed for stealing a watch in Kentucky and now under requisition of the Governor of that State; J. P. COOPER, under conviction of arson, and HENDERSON, under conviction of robbing the mail. All of them were white. The latter named was seized and held by Mr. HARRISON, under escort from the building, the others fled, but were captured about a mile distant. They had succeeded in tearing up a board in the floor of their cell, with which the wooden protection to the iron door had been broken, and upon the unlocking of the latter, they had rushed out.

### A True Old Democrat.

Mr. THOMAS WESTON, an old Democratic citizen of Northampton, New Hampshire, lately died. In his last will, he requested his body to be borne to the grave by "six true Democrats," and his funeral to be preached by some preacher, if to be found in that region, who had never preached political sermons. The "six true Democrats," were easily found, but after diligent search not a single preacher, untroubled by politics in the pulpit, could any where be found, and the old gentleman's body was borne in silence to its last abode. The clergy of the North have had more to do in bringing on the late war of sections in this country, with its miseries, than all other sinners, of whom the Northern Methodist preachers are chief.

### The Manufacture of Pianos.

On our outside, we give an interesting account of the manufacture of Pianos, in this country, (copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser), in connection with the establishment of the Decker Brothers, of New York, who have gained a reputation for their instruments. Our esteemed townsman, Mr. S. SWANWALE, when on a visit to the North a few weeks since, purchased one of the Decker Pianos, price \$800, which pattern is pronounced to be the best manufactured; and this instrument in particular is praised very highly by those in Greenville competent to judge, as being superior for tone, &c.

### The People's Literary Companion.

For November, comes to us as bright and as fresh looking as the green fields are after a gentle rain. It is published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. To us 75 cents per year. A fine Steel Engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore," is presented to every new subscriber. It is really one of the most pleasing engravings ever before the public. The Companion is printed on fine, heavy paper; its columns are filled to the brim with good things by talented authors, and withal it is one of the largest and finest illustrated family papers published.

### Our New Location.

We are very much pleased with our new location, being snugly fixed, with separate editorial, composing and press rooms. The entrance is on Main Street, convenient and accessible. Having Messrs. SULLIVAN & SON below, Dr. HARRISON & MARSHALL to our right, and Messrs. SWANWALE & SOUTHERN confronting us, these go to render our change of headquarters altogether pleasing and satisfactory; making us feel quite as comfortable as in our former place. Our sign will soon be transferred.

### A. Miller & Co.

Mr. ANDREW MILLER of the above firm, having disposed of his interest therein to Messrs. MILL & McBRAYER, will open a dry goods and grocery store in company with his brothers, JOHN and LEE MILLER, in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. HIGGINS & FELLER, in the upper part of Main Street. He is now in New York purchasing goods.

We wish the old firm continued prosperously, and bespeak for the new patronage commensurate with their cleverness.

### Hanging on Friday Next.

The colored man, ANDREW HILL, sentenced to be hung by JUDGE ORR, at the last term of the Court for Greenville County, will, in accordance with the sentence, be hung on Friday next, 23rd inst. The place selected for his execution is near the City. The sheriff will have a competent guard. No confession has yet been made by the doomed man, although he has expressed a desire, we understand, to talk with persons.

[Just as we are going to press, Sheriff VICKERS called at our office and showed us a Remittance, issued by Governor SCOTT. The time of the execution is delayed till the 25th (November).]

### Kentucky Horses.

We observe a drove of horses in the City. They are from Bath County, Ky., and owned by Mr. J. H. GOODSELL. These horses appear to be a better lot than usual; prices vary from \$125 to \$250 apiece.

### The War in France.

There seems nothing has occurred lately to vary materially the situation of affairs. The bombardment of Paris has not yet occurred. There are rumors of an armistice, but there is no certain information on this point.

### New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. LON JENNINGS has received her usual stock of Millinery Goods, of the latest styles and fashions. Her Ladies Hats deserve especial attention. Call and examine, as her prices are low.

### The Sale of Cotton.

Greenville is reviving considerably in trade, as a good deal of cotton is coming into town. This is an excellent market for cotton at, our merchants being prepared to purchase all that is offered, and they are paying high prices, equally as much as can be obtained at any other point. Bring it to Greenville. Price, 12 1/2 cents @ lb.

ABBEVILLE COURT.—The Press says: "The amount of criminal business before the Court, was somewhat less than usual, and presented no offences of a very aggravated character. The talented young Solicitor of the Circuit, Wm. H. PERRY, Esq., was at his post representing the State with his accustomed zeal and ability, and very generally securing convictions where the evidence sustained him."

### Tennessee Correspondence Greenville Enterprise.

MILAN DEPOT, TENNESSEE, October 18th, 1870.

Messrs. Editors.—I arrived here a few days since, and am at the hospitable mansion of our mutual friend and former townsman, James D. Anderson, Esq., President of the Milan College, and an Elder (and most efficient Elder) of the new Presbyterian Church here, just begun under his active exertions. He is much esteemed here. Has great influence, and I should like to see him a Professor in one of our Carolina colleges—say Davidson or South Carolina University.

I have preached here five sermons—the last to young men. The crowd has increased, until on Sunday night the house could not contain them. The Church has doubled its membership at the meeting. All denominations unite in extending to me encouragement and the most generous hospitality.

Milan is a place of ten years old—of a thousand inhabitants—with a college, churches, &c. It is comparatively healthy—about as much so as Newbury in our State. The earth is dust—not sand—like ash. The soil is productive, but it is not a well-watered country. Indeed I do not see here any prodigies, or wonderful lands, or crops, or animals, but hear they are somewhere else than where I happen to be. It reminds me of the spirit rappings; whenever I was present, they would not rap or perform, and I was told that my presence was not congenial to them. So it is with the wonders of the West.

Farming out here is just about as profitable as at home, and that not very profitable, as you know. Crops here look very much like ours. Lands here are twice or three times as high as with us. People more energetic and enterprising, and more liberal in their support of religion and education, and very much disposed to hear good preachers.

The Baptist Seminary influence is felt out here. Dr. Boyce is a household word with them. I think Dr. Boyce for his two able sermons on 2d Sabbath, and Dr. Toy for consenting to fill the pulpit on the 3d Sabbath. I could stay out here all winter. I have so many invitations to preach.

I hope to be back with you by the 4th Sabbath in November. I expected to be back by the 3d, but I see the meeting of the Synod comes the 3d, and if at home, I might have to be at Anderson. But I will write on this subject in time.

Politics here are all right. Tennessee will elect Brown Governor by certainly 70,000 majority, and he is a full-blooded and full feathered Democrat.

Time will right the political world, and put knowledge and virtue aside. Wise and good men must, by eternal laws, rule. E. T. B. N. B.—I have just read the Greenville Enterprise here with much pleasure.

### For the Greenville Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 21st, 1870.

Messrs. Editors.—At a meeting of the students of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, held in the Seminary Building, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings with regard to the death of one of their number, J. T. WESCOTT, of North Carolina, on yesterday, the 20th inst., and to evince their lively sympathy with the relatives and friends of the deceased, in this their great bereavement, the following Resolutions and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, by a dark and inscrutable Providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, J. T. WESCOTT, of N. C.; and

Whereas, we deem it right to give some expression of our sorrow at his loss, and of our love and esteem of his Christian character; therefore,

Resolved, That though the death of our brother, by his own hand, in a fit of mental aberration, has filled us with the deepest grief, and cast an inevitable shade of gloom over our minds, nevertheless, we bow submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the death of brother Wescott, we have, as a body of students, suffered the greatest loss, and have been compelled to part with one whose intellectual gifts entitled him to our highest admiration; whose generous and loving heart towards him our warmest brotherly affection, and whose memory we will cherish all the days of our earthly pilgrimage.

Resolved, That we find great consolation in the deep and well-known piety of our brother, which caused him to spend much of his time in exercises of devotion, and which led him to the most scrupulous conscientiousness in the discharge of all his duties.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents and relatives our heartiest sympathy, and that we pray God to give them His grace to sustain them in this their deep affliction; also.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the following papers for publication: Greenville Enterprise, Greenville, S. C.; Working Christian, Charleston, S. C.; Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, N. C.

E. O. BAP. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, October 21st, 1870.

At a call meeting of the Andrew Fuller Society, of the Seminary, it was

Resolved, That the above Resolutions of the students of the Seminary in general, be adopted as well expressing, without addition or alteration, the sentiment of the Society with respect to its deceased member, J. T. WESCOTT; also.

Resolved, That this action of the Society be published in the same connection with the preceding.

A. E. ROGERS, President.

N. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

### The Difficulty in Laurens.

From an extra issued by the Laurensville Herald, we glean the following particulars of the serious disturbance which occurred in that County on the 20th:

The day before, (the 19th,) at the general election, and for months previous, the white people had been subjected to an organized system of disparagement, abuse, and threats of violence to person and property, which had produced that feverish state of feeling incident to a deep sense of outrage and injustice. For weeks, whole families had not undressed or bed, so great was the apprehension of midnight negro risings, burnings and butcheries. While the United States troops were here, the sound of their revolve and tattoo was considered as the proclamation of protection to unarmed whites and their defenceless women and children. The chief actor and agent in all this was one notorious Joe Crews, a native citizen of the County, who has always been a man of doubtful character, but who, after the emancipation of the slaves, attached himself, as a renegade, to the negroes, and by deceiving and misleading them, and abusing his own race, had himself elected to the convention and then to the Legislature of 1868, and was a candidate again for re-election. Knowing that he was entitled to no consideration without office, he resolved to have himself elected at all hazards; and knowing that by a fair election in Laurens, he would be beaten by the Conservatives, who are clearly in the majority, the said Crews, with two or three subordinate under-strappers, assisted by the constabulary force, degraded here from officers to keep the peace to legalized instigators of discord, riot and strife, one of whom was a candidate for Probate Judge, had worked the poor negroes into a frenzy of excitement about the election and intense hatred to the white man. It can be proved by hundreds of good men, that in his speeches to them, in every hole and corner of the county, he made the most incendiary appeals, marching from one point to another, by night and day, with armed companies of negroes, insulting, outraging and putting in terror the peaceable white citizens of the country. He told them, in his speeches, that they had the State Government, and they must keep it or die; that it was necessary for their liberty and safety that he should be elected; that he had put arms in their hands, and they must use them; that they had the torch, and must destroy; that all over fifteen years of age could vote, for he passed the law himself, &c. At Laurens, he occupied an old, dilapidated building, opposite the court house, familiarly known as "Tin Pot Alley." Here, flanked by negro stores in the building, he had his office of Trial Justice, also of Census Taker, also of Deputy United States Marshal, (without any commission,) and also of Commissioner of Election, and here he had a perfect army of guns, believed to be a thousand of the most improved pattern. These were the arms of the State, left there by the sheriff's removal. Besides this army in "Tin Pot," he had quite a number of guns at his house, which was some distance up the street, and his barn, within the curtilage of his house, and commanding the main street, was regularly fortified and loopholed, and also stored with arms. Thus this man set himself up with arms and fortifications in the very heart of the town of Laurens. He constantly had armed hands of negroes, at the expense of the County, to guard these headquarters. This guard, or drunken negro militia, were often turbulent, and with the constabulary, broke the peace of the town, and made night hideous by the discharge of firearms and their savage yells.

The said Crews, notwithstanding he was a candidate himself, was, among his many other offices, Commissioner of Election, and had the control not only of the arrangements for the election, but of the boxes. He did not open boxes at the different precincts of the County, as had been done in former times, but established four at the Court House under the guns of his fortifications, and one of them actually in his lower arsenal of "Tin Pot." He expressly and indignantly refused, although applied to by a mixed committee of whites and blacks, to allow two men of the Reform party to be present at the polls to prevent frauds, as agreed upon by the leaders of the two parties. Thus equipped and prepared for all sorts of frauds, the poor deluded negroes were summoned peremptorily by him from the remotest corners of the County to vote at Laurens.

They did come in great numbers, and such glaring, bare-faced frauds were enacted in the face of day, as it is believed, were never committed on this continent before! Crews had before exhorted the negroes to dress their women in men's clothes, and vote them. If they did so on this occasion, it has not yet been discovered; but it is as certain as anything can be, that many boys under age did vote, and some of them three or four times. This can be abundantly proved, and many names have already been returned, to be indicated for perjury. We have heard no one estimate the number of negroes present at more than a 1,000 or 1,200, at the outside, and yet they claim to have voted that day, at the Court House, 1,000 votes! A more bold and infamous fraud, we solemnly believe, was never committed in the history of elections. The people were constantly apprehensive that the armories would be opened, and every white man be obliged to fight or fall in defence of his own fire-side. Once during the election day, the negroes, without provocation, but influenced by the appeals which had been addressed to them, seeing their numbers and feeling probably the pride of power, commenced arming, and the white people to form in a small but compact mass to resist attack. A bloody rencontre was imminent, and was probably only prevented by the prudent and judicious course of Colonel Smith, of the United States garrison here, who went in person to where the negroes were arming at Crews' home arsenal and ordered them to put down their arms, that they were the weaker race, and that if they provoked a collision, they would go under.

This is but a feeble outline of the condition of affairs and the state of public feeling produced thereby on the morning after the election when the disturbances commenced. The armed negroes and constabulary about the lower arsenal at "Tin Pot" seemed to be exultant, and some white men were standing about in the square opposite, when one of the constabulary and a citizen were seen to be engaged in a fight near "Tin Pot." The crowd began to gather around, when some man's pistol in his breast coat pocket went off accidentally, and immediately there was received a volley from the doors and windows of the headquarters at "Tin Pot." The cry ran like lightning that the negroes had begun the war. Seeing the crowd in the arsenal, both at the lower and upper windows, opening a fire upon the people in the public square, the citizens who happened to be near the place at the instant returned the fire with pistols, and rushed upon "Tin Pot," broke down the door, routed the armed negroes and took possession of the arms there deposited. The armed negroes delivered several

volley, shooting through the weatherboarding as they retreated. The occupants of the place, however, made off as rapidly as possible through the back yards and streets. This is all that is currently known. The Court was then in session, Judge Vernon presiding. All this occurred in full view of the Court room. Some of the balls fired from "Tin Pot" struck the Court House. Judge Vernon instantly ordered Sheriff Jones to raise a posse and command the peace, to take the public arms and deposit them in the Sheriff's office for safe keeping, and to appoint a hundred or more special constables to keep the peace. This was done, the arms taken possession of and quiet restored.

In the affair at "Tin Pot" two white men and a little boy of the citizens were wounded; and of the armed negroes, one was killed instantly and two wounded—one mortally.

We have not heard full particulars, but it is stated that some miles below, on the railroad, the bodies of Bill Riley, colored, and of Volney Powell, a white man, a member of the constabulary force and candidate for Probate Judge, who was in the affair, was found with their arms some time after. We have also heard that two or three other negroes were killed at different points. The people of the County, hearing of the affair at the Court House, and doubtless hearing exaggerated accounts of it, came in great numbers, probably 2,000 or 2,500, to the scene of the conflict, but the Sheriff, under the order of Judge Vernon, sent them to their homes. The grand jury, then in session, made a presentment as to the affair in "Tin Pot," and urged the authorities to remove from the County the public arms—the presence of which has no doubt done a great deal of harm in suggesting violence on one side, and creating anxiety and apprehension on the other. The grand jury, in the most earnest terms, deprecated the consequences of arming one race in the community and leaving the other defenceless, and urged upon all persons, white and black, to abstain from violence and return quietly to their homes.

Laurens is a peaceable, law-abiding County—always has been so. We have no doubt labored efforts will now be made, for party purposes, to make it appear that her white citizens are lawless and turbulent. The allegation, no matter by whom made, is untrue. The outside world can have little idea of what this people have suffered at the hands of petty vulgar tyrants. The late sad event is much to be regretted, but the gross and crying abuses which led to it are still more to be lamented. We cry aloud for justice. We wish no more. We claim the just judgment of the liberal and fair-minded of all classes, and the sympathy of those who are not willing to see us destroyed.

### The Earthquake—A Day of Terror—General Shakes Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Earthquake dispatches from nearly all points in New York and the North, report no serious damage or loss of life.

The buildings sensibly vibrated, and there was much alarm among the people employed in the upper stories. The block of granite corner of State and Merchant's Row was cracked; another block was forced out three or four inches. The shock lasted thirty seconds. The shock was felt at Montreal, Saginaw and Bangor with much force.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20. A terrible earthquake occurred this morning, lasting fifteen or twenty seconds. Tall buildings awoke to and fro. The occupants fled into the streets. The same shock was felt at Meadville, Pennsylvania. We cannot trace it further.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20. There was a heavy rain here all day. At the time the earthquake was passing through the Eastern States a remarkably black cloud rested over this city, and at 11:35 the rain fell in torrents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20. The earthquake had a marked vibration. A rumbling noise was heard during the shock. The mercury in the barometer was violently agitated.

CORPUS CHRISTI, N. Y., Oct. 20. At 11 A. M., the shock of an earthquake was felt. It was very brief.

INDIAN, Oct. 20. At 11 o'clock this morning there was a remarkable shock of an earthquake. There were three shocks, the longest lasting a quarter of a minute. The people fled from the houses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20. The shock of an earthquake took place at Rondout this morning. It shook houses to their foundations, and sent people staggering about.

SARATOGA, Oct. 20. Some buildings were much damaged. The shock was preceded by a rumbling sound.

TROT, Oct. 20. Five hundred school children were panic-stricken by the shock.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 20. The shock stopped clocks and destroyed crockery, but no serious damage.

BUNSWICK, Ms., Oct. 30. The shock threw down chimneys. The direction was northeasterly and southwesterly.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20. About 800 feet of the bed of the Ogdenburg Railroad across the Otter creek settled ten feet during the earthquake.

St. CATHARINES, CANADA, Oct. 20. Windows broken.

WINDS, broken.

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### COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25.

Sales of cotton yesterday 74 bales—middling 14c.

New York, October 24.

Cotton higher—sales 5,000 bales; middling